

REMARKS

This responds to 35.U.S.C.103a rejection of claims 20-21 26 28 over David (US.5544649), Lucas (US.5594410) and Englander (US.5455625); claims 22-23 25 27 29-30 over David, Lucas, Englander and Kennedy (US.6301480); and claims 24 35-37 over David, Lucas, Englander and Ballantyne (US.5867821).

Firstly, Applicants respectfully submit that Examiner substantively mis-applies the key reference David to teach or suggest the essentially claimed limitation “wherein the care-giver processor, by **automatically corroborating the monitored vital sign with the observed location of the remote patient**, determines when an unsafe or unmonitored behavior or movement of the remote patient occurs or may likely occur.” In this regard, Examiner argues obviousness by citing David specifically referring to Diagnostic Performance of Specific Tasks (col. 17).

But in fact notwithstanding Examiner’s foregoing argument, there is no teaching or suggestion by David (or any other cited reference) of Applicants’ claimed limitation of **automatically corroborating the monitored vital sign with the observed location of the remote patient**, which is essential for Applicants’ integrated tele-medicine and home security system.

On the contrary against Examiner’s mis-applied argument, David merely provides diagnostic performance of specific tasks (i.e., person instructs subject to perform series of simple tasks for diagnosing neurological abnormalities, without automatic corroboration).

Secondly, Applicants respectfully submit that Examiner substantively mis-applies the key reference Lucas to teach or suggest the essentially claimed limitation “the first detector being part of a **fixed imaging array of detectors** for monitoring the remote patient.” In this regard, Examiner argues obviousness by citing Lucas specifically referring to fig. 2 modified smoke detector 2 for smoke or fire detection.

But in fact notwithstanding Examiner’s foregoing argument, there is no teaching or suggestion by Lucas (or any other cited reference) of Applicants’ claimed limitation of any **fixed imaging array of detectors** for monitoring the remote patient, which is essential for Applicants’ integrated tele-medicine and home security system.

On the contrary against Examiner’s mis-applied argument, Lucas merely provides smoke and fire detection system (i.e., non-imaging, and non-medical/patient monitoring).

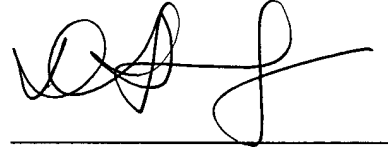
Thirdly, Applicants respectfully submit that Examiner substantively mis-applies the key reference Englander to teach or suggest the essentially claimed limitation “a **fixed imaging array of detectors for monitoring the remote patient**, at least one of such array detectors comprising an **uncoupled decoy detector**.” In this regard, Examiner argues obviousness by citing Englander specifically referring to non-functional empty enclosure or mock-up of video camera unit to maintain order on school bus vehicles (background).

But in fact notwithstanding Examiner’s foregoing argument, there is no teaching or suggestion by Englander (or any other cited reference) of Applicants’ claimed limitation of a

fixed imaging array of detectors for monitoring the remote patient, at least one of such array detectors comprising an **uncoupled decoy detector**, which is essential for Applicants' integrated tele-medicine and home security system.

On the contrary against Examiner's mis-applied argument, Englander merely provides school bus vehicle mock-up video camera unit (i.e., no fixed imaging array of detectors, and non-medical/patient monitoring).

Respectfully submitted,



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